

able for accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in lieu of direct taxes or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively, that such persons, on such acceptance by the general government be at once deemed free and in all event steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so, is no longer an open one with us. The power was at first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana yielded his scruples to the great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity—that without which the government cannot be perpetuated if the war continues.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle, I have, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance, to the more deliberate action of the Legislature.

In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation, the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing those ports. So, also, obeying the dictates of law, instead of transgressing, I have adhered to the acts of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably, expired at the assault on Fort Sumter, and the general review of what has occurred since, may not be unprofitable.

What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on this point. This, however, was soon settled definitely and on the right side, South of the line. Noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up, within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital. Now, her bridges and railroads are repaired and opened to the government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none to the enemy and her people, at a regular election, gave a larger aggregate vote for the Union than they ever before gave to any candidate, on any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot be overrun by the insurgents. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than 40,000 men in the field for the Union; while of all their citizens, certainly not more than a third in number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and of doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, the winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country; and an insurgent force of about fifteen hundred men for months dominating the narrow peninsula region constituting the Counties of Accomack and Northampton, and known as the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia, have been driven out, and the people there have renewed their allegiance to and accepted the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrection North of the Potomac or East of the Chesapeake. Also, we have obtained a footing in each of the isolated points on the Southern coast of Florida, Port Royal, Tybee Island near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the course of the Union is advancing steadily Southward.

Since our last adjournment Lieut. Gen. Scott has retired from the head of the army. During his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet calling to mind how faithfully and bravely he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of the men living had been born, and then and henceforward continually, I cannot but think that we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and ourselves as a grateful people. With the retirement of Gen. Scott came the Executive duty of appointing in his stead a General-in-Chief of the Army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in counsel nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of Gen. McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give an unanimous concurrence. The assignment of Gen. McClellan is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country, as well as the Executive, and hence there is the more reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised, and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true, if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind though inferior than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes, and the same is true in all operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all go down together, because too

many will direct and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely if not exclusively a war upon the first principle of popular government, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers except the Legislative body advocated with labored arguments to prove that the large control of a government by the people is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needful nor fitting here that general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one with its connections not so hackneyed as most others to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves, and further it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such laborer assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a slave laborer. Both of these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor for a few men owning capital, and that a few avoid labor themselves and with their capital hire another few to labor for them, and a large majority belonging to another class neither work for others nor have others work for them.

In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the North a large majority are neither hirelings nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired labor on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them, but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class. Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed in that condition for life. Many independent everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beggar in the world labors for wages a while, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system, which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of their condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fill new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking of our national census to the last are 70 years, and we find our population at the end of the period, eight times as great as it was in the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deem desirable has been even greater. We thus have at one view what the population principle applied to government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us, those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000.

The struggle of to-day is not altogether far to day, it is for the future also. With a firm reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have developed upon us.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
Washington, Dec 3, 1861.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

AT 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 26th says a party of rebels went on the 25th to Franklin to arrest some dozen of Unionists. The latter retired within the house and fired, killing one rebel. The other rebels set fire to the house, burning it, and all but two of the Unionists.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond dispatch of the 25th to the Nashville Patriot says that Samuel Hand, formerly a merchant at Augusta, and recently of New York, has been sent to jail, being suspected as a spy.

OPDYKE ELECTED MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

George Opdyke, the deceased man's candidate, was elected Mayor of New York, Tuesday, by a vote of 25,259, to 24,588 for Ganther and 24,085 for Wood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—The President's message was com-

municated soon after the opening of the Senate, through his private Secretary, Nicolay.

The usual number of the message and accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Grimes of Iowa introduced the following:

**Resolved**, That the thanks of Congress be, and hereby are, tendered to Capt. Samuel F. Dupont, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for their decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, on the 7th day of November last.

Mr. Grimes had no doubt every Senator was prepared to vote for the resolution now, but the best course to pursue was, perhaps, to act in accordance with precedent, and refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The resolution was laid aside until the formation of the Standing Committees.

Mr. Foster of Conn. gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the U. S. who may discover deposits of guano, approved Aug. 20th.

On motion of Mr. Foster it was resolved that the Vice President appoint two members to fill the vacancies in the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas, and the expulsion of James M. Mason, late Senator from Virginia.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, presented the credentials of Mr. Clemens, representative elect from the 4th District of Tennessee. He briefly related the circumstances under which the election was held, saying that three members were elected in East Tennessee, men who declare for the National Constitution, and for the flag under which they had lived and under which they had hoped to die.

He spoke of the difficulty attending travel which prevents them from reaching Washington, to attend the Extra Session. On motion, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The President's Message was received a few minutes after noon and read. On motion of Mr. Washburn of Illinois the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and his motion for printing 50,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Dunn of Indiana, offered the following: **Whereas**, Henry C. Burnett, a member of this House from Kentucky, is in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, therefore,

**Resolved**, That the said Henry C. Burnett be and is hereby expelled from this House, and that the Governor of Kentucky be notified of his expulsion.

**Resolved**, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed not to pay Burnett's salary which has accrued since the close of the Extra Session.

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, said he had intended to prepare and submit a proposition something like an obituary notice of his colleague. (Laughter.) The resolution asserted "in armed rebellion," but he heads a provisional Government in Kentucky, a Revolutionary Convention.

Not satisfied with the treatment of this Government to maintain the Union, nor satisfied with the course of his own State, he (Burnett) has assumed the important duty of organizing another government, for the better protection of the lives, property and liberties of the people of Kentucky.

In this undertaking he has employed Simon Buckner, who is not only somewhat assimilated in name but in the deeds also of another Simon, who once headed the Indians in Kentucky.—Three times has the gallant State declared by overwhelming majorities that she would not leave the United States to run after strange gods, or for the so-called Southern Republic.

Notwithstanding her repeated declarations for the Union, they had been told the objects of the Convention and of the so-called Southern Confederacy were to relieve them from a despotism, and to protect their rights, and that we were deceived.

We were told by the Executive of the so-called Southern Confederacy that it was intended to respect the condition of Ky., which it was pretended would not be done by the Government of the United States.

The Union men of Kentucky never did deny the right of the Federal Government to occupy its soil for the exercise of the purposes implied by the Constitution.

Kentucky could acknowledge her obligations and expressed her intention to fulfill them.—The proclamation of the Governor of Kentucky deceived the people, but the Legislature denounced it. Two messengers of peace were sent to the Executive of the United States, and one to the President of the Southern Government, to know what was intended to be done with Kentucky.

The former said it was intended to maintain the Laws and Constitution of the United States, and this was believed to be the will of the people of Kentucky.

The latter declared that he intended to respect the neutrality of Kentucky as understood by the Secession party of that State, but the Southern President did not tell them he had matured a plan to assail them at three different points, nor did he tell them there was on the statue book of the Southern Government, a law providing money and means, not to sustain Kentucky against oppression, but to carry her into the Southern Confederacy against the majority of two-thirds of the entire State.

The provisional governor of Kentucky was sent to see the Government at Richmond.—Meanwhile Burnett is at the head of the new order of affairs in the discharge of his duties and an armed force has been gathered, composed of young, desperate and reckless men, commanded by Buckner.

In conclusion, Mr. W. said, "With the blessing of God I predict that by the 25th of December, no rebel foot will be found on the soil of Kentucky."

The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Burnett was adopted. Adjourned.

**CARPETS**.—See the advertisement of the bankrupt stock which is being sold by the New England Carpet Co., of Boston.

Brown Brother's Liquid Blacking can be applied to boots in a much shorter time than the paste blacking, and produces a quick, beautiful, and durable polish. It is found to supersede all other kinds.

## Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

TRUMBULL'S CONFISCATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Senator Trumbull's proposed bill provides for the absolute forfeiture of all rebel property which is beyond the reach of judicial process, the proceeds, after paying the expenses and just claims of loyal citizens, to be applied to reimbursing loyal citizens despoiled by the rebels, and the balance to be used in paying the expenses of the war. The rebels are also to forfeit their Slaves who thereupon become free the President providing for their colonization.

COMMERCE WITH RE-OPENED PORTS.

The Treasury Department is engaged in perfecting arrangements for opening a trade with the re-possessed Southern ports, which will be completed in a few days.

BEAUREGARD PUT DOWN A PEG.

A dispatch from the rebel lines reports Johnston in command of the Southern army, with Beauregard as second.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gurley of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill confiscating all property belonging to the rebels including slaves who shall be made freemen, to provide for their employment during the present war, their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and final colonization.

Mr. Lovjoy of Illinois, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a homestead bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Powell took the ground that as Mr. Breckenridge had resigned, he could not be expelled.

Mr. Trumbull offered a substitute, which Mr. Chandler accepted, as follows:

**Whereas**, John C. Breckenridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemy of his Country, and is now in arms against the Government he had sworn to support, therefore,

**Resolved**, That the traitor Breckenridge be expelled from the Senate.

The resolution was adopted: yeas 36, nays none. Absent or not voting, Bayard, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson of Indiana, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Salisbury and Willie. The standing Committees were announced.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3.

A sharp engagement between the U. S. gunboats, Hetael, Seymour, Whitehall and Shawnee and a rebel steamer, supposed to be the Yorktown, took place yesterday, about five miles above Newport News.

The bombardment lasted about two hours, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The rebel steamer kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never ventured within range of our guns. The engagement was kept up with great vigor, and the roar of artillery was plainly heard at Old Point. By that means we learned that the rebel vessel engaged in the action yesterday was the steamer Patrick Henry. The rebels claim that no damage was done to them.

A RUMOR AND A DUTCH FLEET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Advices from St. Thomas, via Panama, report that the Captain of the Jeff. Davis was on board the Trent when Mason and Slidell were captured.

A Dutch fleet of 11 vessels was off Laguayra Nov. 17th, to demand satisfaction from Venezuela for having trampled on the Dutch flag. The Dutch Government has concluded to allow the United States vessels of war to remain in their ports 48 hours to coal.

The West Indies Mail Company, in consequence of the Trent affair, has ordered all its agents to furnish no more coal to U. S. vessels.

The Sumter was at Port Royal, Martinique, Nov. 9th sailing. The frigate received the news on the 12th, and started in pursuit.

## NOTICE

Of hearing upon Military Claims against the State of Vermont.

OFFICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Vermont pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners to adjust and settle certain claims and accounts for expenses for military purposes," approved November 20, A. D. 1861, will meet at the Court House in Burlington, in Chittenden County, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of hearing and determining all claims against this State, accruing prior to November 20, A. D. 1861, for the cost, charges, and expenses of enrolling, equipping, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, transporting, and paying troops raised under the authority of this State, or the Governor thereof, to be employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

All persons having claims of the description aforesaid, against this State are allowed two months from the date of the first publication of this notice, within which to present their said claims for allowance, and the undersigned will hear all such claims at the place above named, in the order in which they are presented, from the day above named, and until the expiration of said two months.

Attest: SOF SO ASSISTANT, WILLIE BARNES. In order to facilitate the performance of the duties of the Commission, it is earnestly desired by the undersigned, that all such claims be presented on the day of meeting above named; and claimants will thereby receive their pay much sooner than otherwise.

It is ordered that this notice be published three weeks successively in the Caledonian, published at St. Johnsbury, the Vermont Phoenix, published at Brattleboro', the Rutland Herald, published at Rutland, the Burlington Times, published at Burlington, the Green Mountain Freeman, published at Montpelier, the Bennington Banner, published at Bennington, the Middlebury Register, published at Middlebury, the St. Albans Messenger, published at St. Albans, and the Vermont Standard, published at Woodstock.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, } Commissioners.  
F. E. WOODBRIDGE, }  
GEO. A. SEARLES, }

Dated this 29th day of November, A. D. 1861. dec23

NEW AND SECOND-HAND  
PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

At Prices suited to the Times!

\$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125.

These instruments are from all the best manufacturers, they are in every variety of style and finish, and are adapted to stand in good time. They will be sold at a price much below their actual value. We will be left with privilege of purchasing within one year, with a new instrument, which will be sold at a price much below its value. We are also prepared to repair and tune all pianos, and to sell all kinds of musical instruments. Call and examine. J. L. DUTTON & CO., 277 Washington St., Boston.

## SPUNKY LAMOILE.



## STILL AT THE HEAD!

COL. SAMUEL MORGAN having been authorized by the Governor to enlist a Company of

101 ABLE-BODIED MEN

to head the

Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers! now is the time for the young men of Vermont to respond to their Country's call, and in a position to be desired most of all.

Pay \$20 per month. \$100 bounty at the close of the term of service. Time of enlistment three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay to commence at the date of enlistment.

Recruiting offices will be opened immediately at

Cambridge, Morristown and Stowe.

Headquarters at Johnson.

Immediately on enlisting this company will be put on drill, under the instruction of Lieut. Sheldon, of 3 years experience in the regular army.

Lamoile has done nobly; but let the work still go on. And until the last traces of rebellion have been erased, let us think of anything but war—War to the Knife, and the Knife to the Hilt!

Let us Knives to the Hilt!

JOHN M. HEARD, Recruiting Officer.

Warrenton, Nov. 23, 1861.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT!

STAND BY THE FLAG.

20 DOLLARS per month to each Volunteer! \$100 in money at the close of the War! PAY AND BOARD to commence at the time of Enlistment. A company is now being recruited at Worcester Corner, to be attached to the famous BUTLER BRIGADE. The company and Regiment need soon to be filled, as they are wanted on the field. Able-bodied, sturdy, noble men wanted. EDWARD HALL, Recruiting Officer.

Worcester, Nov. 20, 1861.

Attention Artillery!

150 ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MEN wanted, for the first Battery of Light Artillery, to be attached to the colored 4th Infantry Regiment. \$20 per month, and a bounty of \$100 when discharged. Pay and subsistence from time of enlistment. Recruiting Office at Burnham's Hotel. GEO. T. HEARD, Recruiting Officer.

Montpelier, Nov. 18, 1861.

Village Hall, Montpelier.

ALLEN'S

TABLEAU COMPANY.

MR. ALLEN would respectfully inform the citizens of Montpelier that his

Favorite Troupe

will have the honor of appearing at the above named Hall during the coming week, in a series of

those classic and intelligent

ENTERTAINMENTS,

which were received during the last winter, for hind weeks, with such marks of

APPROBATION AND PATRONAGE.

During the stay of the Troupe

MANY NEW FACES WILL APPEAR

in conjunction with the former favorites.

For Particulars see Small Bills.

P. S.—The Hall will be thoroughly cleaned previous to the appearance of the Troupe.

NEW, CHEAP, CASH

Shoe Store!

D. W. EMESKON & Co.,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of this place and its vicinity, that they have opened a

Boot and Shoe Store

ON MAIN STREET, MONTEPELIER,

Opposite the Brick Church!

Where may be found a general assortment of

GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES

Direct from Massachusetts,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

at prices

MUCH LOWER

Than at any other Shoe Store in this County

Thankful for the patronage extended thus far, they hope, by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to secure a reasonable share of public patronage.

THE ATTENTION OF

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

is requested, as the stock

will Be Sold!

AT THE

LOWEST RATES,

AND IN LOTS

TO SUIT CUSTOMERS!

field&w

Engine Company, No. 5,

At their Annual Meeting on Saturday eve, the 30th ult., made choice of the following officers for the year ensuing:

GEO. S. ROBINSON, Foreman.

EDWIN GUERNSEY, 1st Assistant.

ROBERT HARGIS, 2d

ORVILLE DEWEY, Captain Hose.

O. R. DUTTON, Clerk.

GEO. CLARK, Treasurer.

HENRY BARNES, Auditor.

Attest, O. R. DUTTON, Clerk.

Montpelier, Nov. 30, 1861.

Notice